

Removal of turbidity-causing components from fluid by microfiltration

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 122:243320 HCA
IN Koenhen, Dirk Marinus; Roesink, Hendrik Dirk Willem
PA X-Flow B.V., Neth.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 5 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 645174	A1	19950329	EP 1994-202524	19940905
	EP 645174	B1	20020227		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE NL 9301653	A	19950418	NL 1993-1653	19930924
	AT 181678	E	19990715	AT 1994-202524	19940905
	ES 2135536	T3	19991101	ES 1994-202524	19940905
	JP 07155559	A2	19950620	JP 1994-226912	19940921
	CA 2132682	AA	19950325	CA 1994-2132682	19940922
	US 5560828	A	19961001	US 1994-312481	19940923
PRAI	NL 1993-1653	A	19930924		
AB	The fluid is beer, wine, fruit juice, bacterial suspension, blood, milk, enzyme suspension, etc. The fluid to be treated is fed across an asym. membrane having a pore structure such that the pores on the feed side of the membrane are larger than the nominal pore size and the pores of nominal pore size occur in the cross section toward the permeate side, the filtered off components are back-flushed from the membrane and are subsequently carried away with the fluid. The nominal pore size is usually 0.1-5.0 and preferably 0.2-1.0 .mu.m. The membrane may be tubular, flat, or capillary. Back-flushing takes place intermittently with a frequency of 1 s to 10 min for 0.1-1 s at a counter pressure of 0.5-5 bars. The feed velocity is preferably <2 m/s and the pressure difference over the membrane is <0.5 bar.				